

blissed,  
Cotton & Stewart,  
try of Inquiry  
AN  
of Candor and  
Truth.  
I. W. S. T.  
x County.  
is a compendium  
panel with the author's  
reputation to be found  
in the Church to be  
published.

BERT GRAY's Book  
OFFICE,  
FIVE CENTS.)  
TRACT  
AN

O G Y,  
the Jurisdiction  
THE  
KENTUCKY.  
NG  
of the GOSPEL,  
MARKS ON THE  
N OF FAITH.

John Dunlap, Richard  
Stas, John Thompson.

D V A L.

R U S S E L,  
Royal street, in part of  
Tavern House, one door  
where he has just opened

India Goods,  
Irish Linen, &c. &c.  
the piece, low, for cash,  
articles.

four year, the BRICK  
on Fairfax street.  
J. R.

verd Holland

ed Oil,  
Edinburgh

om Rotterdam,  
ney, Spalding,  
SALE BY

J. & T. Vowell,  
IN STORE,  
Madeira Wine, fit

di Rum,  
panish Brandy.

on for Otter and

TOWN Sugars,  
FEE,

coo,

LE RY

lle & Jamesson.

C R A V E N

received,  
st quality Molasses,  
gland Rum,  
London Parts Madeira,  
Gins,

ell remarkably low,  
notable notes.

have on board the  
pected into Baltimore

ondon,  
ent of Muslin, and  
able to the season.

R. Veitch & Co.

A C C U.

s. choice Virginia

cco  
for sale, by

James Sanderson.

TICKETS

in the Frederick  
ity School Lottery,

MES PATTON.

DAILY BY  
W D E N.

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V. 7

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1805.

[No. 1302.

## Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,  
10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

### RUM

1 hds. and lbs. French Brandy in pipes,

1 hds. in pipes and lbs.

Whisky and Apple Brandy in lbs.

Sugar, in hds. tierces and lbs.

Chocolate, in boxes,

White and brown Soap and

Mould and dipt Candles

Raisins in kgs. boxes and jars,

Eggs in kgs. and fruits,

Quince, were in crates,

Household Furniture,

&c. ALSO,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,

Duffles, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,

Serges, Platrics, blue Friezes,

Cathemeres, Russells, Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silex do.

Oshburg and Ticklenburgs,

Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,

India Muslin and Table Clothes,

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Colour'd Threads, Hairs and sundry other

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 20.

## SPRING GOODS

Just received, per ship Carlisle, from LONDON,  
and for sale, by the subscribers:

Amongst which are—

Elegant and fashionable muslin  
shaws; plain and colored muslin, pique, calo-  
nade, loom Japan, Japan laced, fine lappet, plain  
and laced cambric, jaconet and book muslins;

cambric dimities; lene; Italian fassenes;

plain India and narrow corded dimities; nan-  
keens; jeans; crossovers; quiltings; right  
printed cambrics; calicoes; chintzes, &c. &c.

Many of these goods are in packages suitable

for the West-India market—entitled to draw-  
back.

R. Veitch & Co.

May 15.

## REMOVAL.

JAMES RUSSEL,  
Has removed his Store to Royal street, in part of  
the Old EAGLE TAVERN House, one door  
north of King street; where he has just opened  
a fresh supply of

German & East-India Goods,

Prints, Dimities, Checks, Irish Linens, &c. &c.

which he will sell by the piece, low, for cash,  
or on a short credit.

May 2.

N. B. I will let, for four year, the BRICK  
HOUSE I have just left, on Fairfax street.

J. R.

10 pipes well flavor'd Holland

Gin,

60 casks Dutch Linseed Oil,

2 bales German Ticklenburgh

1 cask Britannias,

1 do. Platillas Royal,

Just Imported from Rotterdam,

In the brig Nancy, Spalding,

AND FOR SALE BY

J. & T. Vowell,

WHO HAVE IN STORE,

A few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit

for immediate use.

Three hds. old Grenada Rum,

Three casks Clover Seed,

Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.

Cash given for Otter and

Mink Skins.

April 25.

NOTICE.

Having occasion to be absent from

this place for some months, I hereby request

all persons who are indebted to the different

Bankrupt Estates, and Agents under my direc-

tion, to make immediate payment of their re-

spective debts to Mr. JAMES SANDERSON, who

is fully authorized to receive and grant acqui-

reance for the same. All accounts appertaining

to these estates, not discharged by the first day

of April next, shall be then lodged with Robert

J. Taylor, Esquire, for suit.

John M'iver.

February 23.

## NOTICE.

On Saturday the 1st day of June  
next, I shall offer at public sale, the storehouse  
I now occupy, in the town of Centerville, all  
the stock I have in trade, consisting chiefly of  
dry goods. Those to whom I may stand justly  
indebted, will be allowed to purchase at the  
day of sale.

Richard Brooke.

May 10.

## PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from JOHN  
C. VOWELL, to the subscriber, will be  
sold at public auction, on the first day of June  
next.

A valuable Lot of Ground,

In the town of Alexandria, on which the new  
meeting house stands, fronting on Fairfax street  
96 feet 1 inch, and extending back 123 feet 5  
inches.

JOHN DUNLAP.

April 5.

## PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a Deed of Trust from  
Samuel Poffon to the subscriber, will be exposed  
to sale, for ready money, at the coffee-house,  
in the town of Alexandria, on the 20th day of  
June next, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, lying  
upon the north river, Cacapehen, in the  
county of Hampshire containing 431 acres.—  
The sale will commence at 12 o'clock in the  
day.

James Keith.

May 7.

## REMOVAL.

M'Knight & Stewart,  
have removed their STORE from Fairfax to King-  
street, next door to Mr. Jonathan Mandeville's,  
where they have on hand, a variety of well  
chosen GOODS, suitable to the present and  
approaching seasons—VIZ.

Best superfine broad cloths and cam-  
flemes, Irish and German linens, dowlas and  
sheetings, white and brown platillas, cotton  
cassimere, blue nankeen, long and short yellow  
ditto, 4-4 and 7-8 chintzes and calicoes, di-  
mities, laced and plain cambric muslins, silk  
and cotton hosiery, silk cotton and leather gloves,  
India muslin, &c. &c.

May 21.

We earnestly request those indebted to us to pay their respective balances, by  
the first of July next, as after that time we are  
determined to use coercive measures for the re-  
covery, without respect to persons.

McK. G. S.

To be Rented, for One Year

(By the Subscribers)

A valuable Merchant-Mill, near the  
Little Falls of Potomac, with three pair French  
Burr Millstones, and every necessary machine  
complete for manufacturing flour, to the best  
advantage, and with as little manual labor as pos-  
sible. Also,

A Brewery, Granary, Millers' and  
Brewers, Hives, Coopers Shops, &c. For terms  
a pl. to Edmund J. Lee, esq. in Alexandria.

Wm. HERBERT, *Trustees of Philip*  
R. P. LEE, *R. Fendall, de-*  
Thos. SWANN, *ceased.*  
Wm. B. PAGE, *ceased.*

May 7.

## PORTER CELLAR.

Margaret Myers  
HAS FOR SALE,  
At her PORTER CELLAR, Union-street, Alex-  
andria;

Bottled Porter, and Ale of the first  
quality, by wholesale or retail. Commands,  
from private families, inn-keepers, masters of ves-  
sels, and country merchants, will be duly attend-  
ed to and thankfully acknowledged.

May 14.

N. B. She has a quantity of HOPS, which

she will sell on very reasonable terms.

TUNIS CRAVEN

Has just received,

11 hogsheads first quality Mola fles

40 barrels New England Rum,

4 quarter casks London Part. Madeira,

13 boxes Fresh Raisins,

Which he will sell remarkably low,

for cash, or approved negotiable notes.

April 27.

## GERMAN LINENS.

THE subscribers have received by  
the ship Hero, captain Cole, from Bremen,  
and offer for sale, on reasonable terms, for appro-  
ved negotiable per ;

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GERMAN LINENS.

THEY HAVE RIKEWISE

WINDOW GLASS,

of various sizes.

R. T. Hooe, & CO.

May 23.

et

## PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer, at PUBLIC SALE.

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of two Deeds of Trust to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, at the coffee-house, in the town of Alexandria, on MONDAY the 27th of the present month of May, one equal undivided sixteenth-part of a Tract of Land in the county of Spotsylvania, containing 18000 acres, known by the name of the *MINE TRACT*—And immediately after, upon the premises, in the town of Alexandria, several valuable Lots, lying upon Union, Water, and Queen-streets.

James Keith.

May 4.

## DOUGLASS & MANDEVILLE,

*King street,*

Have just received, and offer for Sale, 20 hds. 1st. & 2d. quality brown

### SUGAR,

20 ditto Barbadoes Molasses,  
10 ditto 4th proof Jamaica Rum,  
10 hds. Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,  
5 do. N. York Lump and Loaf Sugar,  
5 pipes Holland Gin,  
7000 lbs. Green Coffee,  
6000 wt. excellent Cheese,  
20 casks Raisins,  
40 boxes do.  
100 gallons Havana Honey,  
Fresh Tea,  
Fine and coarse SALT, &c.

ALSO

### 700 bbls. SHAD & HERRINGS.

May 16.

## ICE-CREAMS.

### FREDERICK KOONES

*Keeps a constant Supply of*

### ICE-CREAMS.

May 20.

### 15000 wt. GREEN COFFEE,

*Of a very superior quality;*

FOR SALE, by

William Bartleman.

May 18.

### Fresh Supply of FRUIT.

This day Received,

Per Schooner CITIZEN, from ST. KITTS,  
ORANGES, of an excellent quality and remarkable large.

Lemons and Limes, in fine order.

Cocoa Nuts.

Tamarinds, &c.

John A. Burford.

May 10.

### 20 puncheons Jamaica RUM,

*LAST YEAR'S CROP,*

Just received and for Sale on reasonable terms.

John & Thos. Vowell.

May 4.

### BRYAN HAMPSON

*Has for Sale,*

60 quarter-casks of old Lisbon  
20 ditto Sherry  
20 ditto Malaga  
20 ditto Port  
10 pipes Teneriffe  
100 kegs first quality Madder.  
200 do. Copperas, with a quantity of Alum.  
10 hogheads 3d and 4th proof Rum.  
15 barrels New Eng. and ditto.  
30 kegs Ground Ginger.

With a quantity of TEAS, and a number of other Goods too tedious to mention.

April 26.

### THIRTY DOLLARS Reward

Ran away from the subscriber, on Saturday, the 27th April.

### NEGRO JOE.

Had on when he went away, an old jacket and pantaloons of dark mixed cloth, with a pair of nankin pantaloons; also a great coat of light mixed coating, all of which was much worn. He is about five feet two inches high, tolerably black, has two small scars on his face, occasioned by a burn; he is about eighteen years of age, but has a very young appearance. I suppose he is now lurking about the town of Alexandria for the purpose of obtaining a passage down the Potomac, as far as Westmoreland county, Virginia, where he was raised and where his mother now lives.

This above reward will be given if taken in Alexandria, and delivered to me, or secured in some jail so that I get him again. All persons are forewarned hiring, or employing said negro.

Sydnor Baily.

Near Middleburg, Loudon county, May 16.

Adventurers in the Catholic Cathedral Church Lottery may know the fate of their Tickets on application to the Printer.

## CONCLUSION

*Of Extracts from Cobbett's Political Register on Slavery & Complaints.*

SOME persons have talked (I do not know that they have ever ventured to commit their opinions to paper) of supplying Jamaica and the rest of the islands from our own dominions. Upon the face of the matter, let me ask any man, if he thinks we could supply them from England and Ireland? If he really thinks we have any quarter loaves to spare? And if we had them, if he imagines, that the planters of Jamaica could find the means of purchasing them? No; but might not the islands be supported from British North America? With timber, scalding, boards, shingles, and staves, they might if in British N. America there were hands enough to prepare those materials. They might too, thence be supplied with salt fish, herrings, salmon and cod; but there wants the hands to catch and cure, and the vessels to convey them. — But as to provisions; as to flour, biscuit, Indian meal and corn, pease, pork, and beef, whoever talks of being supplied with those articles from British N. America, is a dreamer. Our possessions in North America are; New Foundland; Nova Scotia; New Brunswick, and Canada, all of which, I believe, the last excepted, are so far from being able to supply the West Indies with provisions, that they themselves are indebted for a considerable part of their provisions to the United States! Canada can export but very little indeed of either flour or flesh; and, let it be recollect, besides, that whatever comes from that province must descend the St. Laurence, the navigation of which, from Quebec to the mouth, requires, upon an average, a space of time equal to that required in a passage from Virginia to Jamaica. Indeed, to talk of supplying the West Indies from our North American colonies is an absurdity to be treated with silent contempt. The whole of the food of the inhabitants of the West Indies does not go from the United States. A part, particularly beef and butter, goes from Ireland; but this is comparatively small, not exceeding in amount a tenth part, perhaps, of what is supplied by the American states. The islands, too, produce a part of the food necessary for the support of their inhabitants. It would be difficult to come at a very exact estimate of the amount of the supply from each source respectively; but, of the share which the American states has in it some idea may be formed from the contents of a return, presented to the legislative assembly of Jamaica in December last; from which return it appears, that the quantity of American provisions, purchased for the use of the king's troops, and for the king's ships upon that station, in the space of three years, ending in September last, was to the following enormous amount: For the troops, 27,453 barrels of flour, amounting to 105,881. For the ships, 46,687 cwt. of biscuit; 20,545 barrels of flour; 1,422 barrels of beef; 1,452 barrels of pork; 12,362 bushels of pease; 152,045 lbs. of rice, and 90,958 lbs. of tobacco. All this in the space of only three years, and to the king's forces too; to those who are to be supposed to be ever under the special care of the government at home, and whom care is, in fact, always taken to supply, in part at least, with provisions from the mother country! Let any one judge, then, of the degree in which the inhabitants of Jamaica are supplied from the American states, and of the ruin which an interruption of the present intercourse must occasion to the former. Such being a true representation of the case, what can have been the motive that induced his majesty's ministers to give "imperative" orders to the governor of Jamaica to issue the resolution of the 21st of November?

The pretext, it is said, that information had been received of the smuggling of gin, brandy, and East India goods, into the West India islands in American vessels, and thereby injuring the commerce and revenue of the mother country; but, if this fact were truly alleged, why not make such regulation in the custom houses of the islands as would prevent the success of this contraband trade? And, besides, does any one imagine that the prohibition of the present intercourse will prove to be a remedy for this evil? Does any one believe, that smuggling is not likely to be carried on in British as well as American ships, sailing from the same ports? This must be a mere pretext; and when we are informed, that the order went out by the October packet, it is not difficult to conceive a real motive for the order; it is by no means difficult to conceive why Mr. Pitt should wish to make the planters of

of Jamaica feel the effects of his return to power.

They had remonstrated against his taxes upon their produce; they had called those taxes oppressive; they had ventured to express their satisfaction that he and Mr. Dundas had been succeeded by persons less hostile to their interests, less deaf to their complaints, less indifferent to their distresses. After all, taxation is at the bottom. The minister must have taxes, *comme qui conte*. The continent of America was lost by the rigours of taxation; and, it is greatly to be feared, that the islands will be lopped off by the same fatal influence. What! Some one will say, will the royal inhabitants of Jamaica, rather than share the burthens of the mother country, seek to break in sunder the bands of their connection with her? No; I am persuaded that there is not a country in England more firmly and affectionately attached to the throne and to the person of his majesty than the colony of Jamaica is. But, this is not the question. The question is, will the inhabitants of Jamaica quietly submit to utter ruin, rather than legally use their utmost exertions to enjoy their share, whatever it may be, of the liberties and prosperity of the empire? That they ought not, nobody will deny; and that they will not every one who has been an observer of their conduct must be thoroughly convinced.— Much of what I could wish to say upon this subject must be postponed to my next; yet, I cannot forbear, upon the *slave trade*, here to address a word or two to Mr. Wilberforce, who, if the public papers speak truth, is about to renew those "attacks," which form one of the grounds of the Jamaica complaints.

That charity ought to begin at home, sir, is a very good maxim; and so ought *philanthropy*. Some years ago, I besought your attention to the white slave trade, which then was, and is, carrying on between this United Kingdom and the American States. I informed you that ship loads of Irish and Welsh, and some English and Scotch, were yearly sent to America, and there sold by public advertisement. I assured you, and I produced dates and names in proof of my assurances, that these poor creatures were treated during their passage much worse than negroes; and that if, after being sold, they escaped from their masters, and were caught again, they were flogged like dogs, and were sometimes further punished by being compelled to wear, for years, an iron collar riveted round their necks. I was greatly mortified to perceive, that my representation was altogether useless though strengthened by the then recent fact of some of the parish officers in Wales having actually laid out the parish rates in furnishing the means of shipping off many of their poor to live in such a state of slavery in a foreign land.

But, sir, I will now come still nearer home, very near indeed, and invoke the full force of your philanthropy in behalf of the more than million of wretched creatures, called paupers, who, at this moment, are in existence in England. Yes, in England! Englishmen and women and children! more than a million of them! One eighth part of our whole population! "But, they are not slaves." Say, rather, sir, that they are not black; a circumstance which they may, seeing the preference which is given to that color, well regard as extremely unfortunate. The negro slaves in the West Indies are, in every respect, better off than the laboring poor in England. They are fed better; they are lodged better; they suffer much less from the inclemency of the weather; they have a far greater portion of surgical and medical assistance; they are (I speak generally) full as kindly treated by their masters; they work not half so hard; they have a hundred times more leisure time; the Sunday is proverbially called their holiday, and, if they dance or otherwise recreate themselves thereon, they are not dragged to prison handcuffed. "But they are not free. They cannot change their masters, nor even their place of residence."

And, can a poor English labourer do any of these? Can he remove from parish to parish with impunity? Is he not circumscribed by the law as "ell as by his misery"? And, where, then, is the difference to him whether he be thus restrained, or restrained by the sole will of a master? "But, the poor negroes' children are taken from them and transferred to other masters." And, how many thousands and hundreds of thousands of English children are at this moment, in such a state of separation from their parents? Children, I mean, who have been absolutely forced from their parents by due course of law, and who are, or will be, every one of them placed under masters without any permis-

sion, and, in many cases, doubtless, against the will of their parents. I am not finding fault with this power given by the law. I am only stating the fact; and there remains in my mind very little doubt, that there is caused by these separations of children and parents more anguish in one month, than proceeds from the same cause in Africa and the West Indies, in twenty years. "But, the poor negroes are let out to keep and to hire; their labour is bargained for, like that of horses or asses; and thus are they degraded beneath the human species." Whereupon, sir, give me leave to call your philanthropic attention to a proposed bargain of this sort no farther off than the county of Sussex, the proposition being made through one the Portsmouth news-papers, and dated on the 17th of December last. "The visitors and guardians of the poor of sixteen united parishes, whose house of industry is situated at Eastbourne, near Midhurst, Sussex, are desirous of immediately receiving proposals from persons willing to contract for providing the diet and cloathing, and for taking the labour of the paupers in the said house, at a specific sum weekly for each pauper, for one year, to be directed to Mr. Tyler, Petworth, Sussex, on application to whom further particulars may be had, and the form of the contract may be seen. The contractor will be paid constantly for seventy paupers at the least, and will be repaid the price exceeding twenty pounds per load for all wheat consumed for pauper's food." Now, sir, these are our own country people; our own flesh and blood and skin. Why, then, while they are thus contracted for and let out; why should we seek for objects of compassion elsewhere? "We cannot help this misery and degradation in England." But, have we endeavoured? Have those endeavoured to lessen them or to prevent them for the future; those who have been the constant supporters and panegyrists of your friend, Mr. Pitt? Since that gentleman came into power, and since you came into parliament, sir, the paupers of England have nearly doubled in number, rising, during the twenty years, from about 600,000 to more than 1,000,000! Thus, sir, while you and Mr. Pitt have been almost annually proposing some measure to mitigate or to remove altogether the imaginary miseries of negro slavery, our own paupers, under the administration of that Mr. Pitt, have received an augmentation of numbers greater than the numbers of all the negroes put together in the whole of the British West India islands! "Mr. Pitt cannot help that." I do not say that he can. I do not impute to him any intention to make this fearful addition to the paupers of England. When I consider, that, since he has been minister, an addition of 17,000,000. sterling per annum, has been made to the interest of the public debt, when I consider how much has thus been drawn from the labour of the people, and given to the loan jobbers and other makers of, and dealers in paper money; when I consider these things, I am, indeed at no loss to discover whence has arisen the addition to the number of our paupers.

But, be the cause what it may, the sad effect is before us. There are a million of our own country people in misery, and nearly one half of the million have fallen into this state since Mr. Pitt and you first agitated the questions relative to negro slavery. And, does it not become us, sir, to lay aside all philanthropic exertions in behalf of foreigners, especially negroes, 'till we have made some exertions in behalf of our suffering countrymen? True, the negroes may be yet too closely lodged during their passage from Africa to America; but, sir, in the parish where you and I live, where the parliament has the frequent opportunity of hearing the effusions of your humanity; in this very parish, and not many paces from your own door, you may (if the collector of the poor rates has not misinformed me) find hundreds of miserable beings more closely packed together in their beds than the negroes ever are on board the villainized Liverpool ships. Nay, sir, are you not convinced, that there is more misery, more human suffering, arising from want and hard treatment, at this moment, in this our parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, than in all the British West India islands put together? I am fully convinced, my first object should be to lessen that suffering; it should, at least take precedent of every other object of a similar description.

First quality Brown Sugars,  
GREEN COFFEE,  
Muscatel Raisins,  
Best Chewing Tobacco,  
Rye Whiskey,  
New England Rum,  
Wrapping Paper.

FOR SALE BY  
Mandeville & Jamesson,  
May 6.

NEW YORK, M  
The brig Virginia, capt  
ordeaux on the 5th of Ap  
a regular site of the Pa  
1st. We have anticip  
dresses to the Emperor  
ce for a limited time o  
d'oulonguet had not  
e markets were good a  
fee, cotton, coco, tobacco  
nkeens.

Alexander Dally  
SATURDAY, M  
stract of a letter fro  
April, 1805, received at  
"Your nation is not the  
the Barbary powers;  
ave lately done much da  
guise in taking 21 ve  
to 74 gun ships, and si  
uns, set sail this day to b  
of Algiers, &c."

gentleman has favored  
rusal of a letter from him  
ta, dated on board the i  
tion, March 1st, 1805,  
extract the following:  
"Schooner Nautilus,  
just come in, she captured  
with guns and ammunition  
to Tripoli. We sailed  
the 10th of February, and  
near fast; she has gone at  
miles an hour since I  
board."

A letter from Great Br  
29th ult. states, that upwa  
bushels of salt have been r  
in the last three weeks,  
aking at all the ponds; sa  
at the Bash and Great Po

By a gentleman from C  
elligence hath been rec  
bolts have been sent proba  
nation of Indians, to the  
Northern Tribes on this s  
issippi, and to various  
Western side of that riv  
of this mission is, to enga  
a common cause against  
represented as the en  
their intention to cut th  
Osages off, being deemed  
dious and from their for  
ing and destroying those  
led to resort their neighbor  
suit of game. The gentl  
this intelligence, says, it  
the Osages in case of a  
for assistance to the govern  
Louisiana; by which m  
said, that the United S  
need to take up arms in

From the Newburyport Herald  
We are confirmed in  
there is no foundation in  
Salem, of the taking of J  
Herrick, whom we have  
with, sailed in company w  
dan, and heard nothing  
when he left the Havana.  
The following minutes  
captain Herrick: "I  
ays after I was ready to  
fluence of my papers bein  
American consul's office  
ail more, under the same  
ason of which was, Mi  
asted, imprisoned, and  
the 26th April, but was li  
ay; his office, however,  
continued so, till the 1st  
as opened, and his publ  
arments overhauled and  
ay still holds himself  
shortly return to the  
ake representation o  
the government of Cuba a  
and likewise protest aga  
ment. The detention of  
and the immense property  
trifling damage."

From the Freeman's  
Lazaretto, 16th  
Mr. M'CORKLE,  
As one of your subscribers  
on the liberty, or rather  
arding you what little in  
ollect while in the Ha  
ith as correct a price cur  
ained through the m  
ace. No doubt you ha

is, doubtless, a  
ents. I am not  
ever given by the  
e fact; and there  
ittle doubt, that  
the separations of  
anguish in one  
n the same cause  
odies. in twenty  
negroes are let  
their labour is  
horses or asses;  
beneath the hars  
an, sir, give me  
opic attention to  
ort no farther  
sex, the prop  
one the Ports  
ated on the 17th  
e visitors and  
teen united pa  
stry is situate  
hurst, Sussex,  
y receiving pro  
to contract for  
hing, and for  
ers in the said  
weekly for each  
be directed to  
sex, on applica  
ticulars may be  
ontract may be  
paid con  
at the least, and  
eeding twenty  
t consumed for  
these are our  
own flesh and  
en, while they  
let out; why  
of compassion  
hers this mis  
ngland." But,  
ve those endeav  
o prevent them  
have been the  
panegyrists of  
nce that gentle  
since you came  
upers of Eng  
in number, ris  
ars, from about  
00,000! Thus,  
t have been al  
ome measure to  
gether the ima  
avery, our own  
stration of that  
in augmentation  
the numbers of all  
in the whole of  
lands! "Mr.  
do not say that  
o him any inten  
dition to the  
hen I consider  
nister, an addi  
ng per annum,  
est of the public  
much has thus  
of the people,  
bers and other  
paper money;  
s, I am, indeed  
ence has arisen  
ber of our pau  
may, the sad effect  
million of our own  
nearly one half of  
is state since Mr.  
questions relative  
it not become us,  
ic exertions in be  
negroes, "till we  
half of our suffer  
negroes may be  
their passage from  
the parish where  
ment has the fre  
effusions of your  
h, and not many  
you may (if the col  
misinformed me)  
ings more closely  
than the negroes  
d Liverpool ships.  
ed, that there is  
ing, arising from  
this moment, in  
the Westminste  
dia islands put to  
d, my first object  
ing; it should, at  
the object of a g  
Sugars,  
E,  
s, & Jameffson.

NEW YORK, May 22.  
The brig Virginia, captain Davies, left  
Bordeaux on the 5th of April, and brings  
us a regular file of the Paris Moniteur to  
the 1st. We have anticipated, by way of  
Boston, all that is politically engrossed with  
addresses to the Emperor on his accept  
ance for a limited time of the crown of  
Italy. We learn verbally that the Brest  
and Coulon fleets had not sailed; and that  
the markets were good at Bordeaux for  
coffee, cotton, cocoa, tobacco, pepper, and  
nankeens.

### Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MAY 25.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 6th  
April 1805, received at Philadelphia.

"Your nation is not the only one at war  
with the Barbary powers; the Algerines  
have lately done much damage to the Por  
tuguese in taking 21 vessels, in conse  
quence of which a squadron composed of  
two 74 gun ships, and six frigates of 44  
guns, set sail this day to blockade the port  
of Algiers, &c."

A gentleman has favored us with the pe  
rusal of a letter from his friend at Mal  
ta, dated on board the frigate Constitu  
tion, March 1st, 1805, from which we  
extract the following: [Phil. pap.]

"Schooner Nautilus, capt. Den', has  
just come in, she captured a brig yesterday  
with guns and ammunition on board, bound  
to Tripoli. We sailed from Lisbon on  
the 10th of February, and arrived at Gib  
raltar to this place. The ship sails remark  
ably fast; she has gone at the rate of thir  
teen miles an hour since I have been on  
board."

A letter from Great Exuma, dated the  
29th ult. states, that upwards of 100,000  
bushels of salt have been raked there with  
in the last three weeks, and were still  
raking at all the ponds; say at Norman's,  
at the Bush and Great Pond. [ibid.]

By a gentleman from the Missouri, in  
intelligence hath been received, that war  
bells have been sent probably from the Sac  
nation of Indians, to the Southern and  
Northern Tribes on this side of the Mis  
sissippi, and to various Tribes on the  
Western side of that river. The object  
of this mission is, to engage those nations  
in a common cause against the Osages who  
are represented as the enemies of all the  
other nations of Indians. It is likewise  
their intention to cut the whole of the  
Osages off, being deemed extremely per  
fidious and from their force capable of ro  
bbing and destroying those who are compel  
led to resort their neighbourhood in pur  
suit of game. The gentleman who brings  
this intelligence, says, it is expected that  
the Osages in case of attack, will apply  
for assistance to the government of Upper  
Louisiana; by which means it is there  
leaved, that the United States will be in  
duced to take up arms in their defence.

(Kentucky paper.)

From the Newburyport Herald, May 17.  
We are confirmed in the belief, that  
there is no foundation in the story from  
Salem, of the taking of Jamaica, as capt.  
Herrick, whom we have just conversed  
with, sailed in company with captain Har  
ridan, and heard nothing of the report  
when he left the Havana.

The following affinities are handed to us  
by captain Herrick: "I was detained 5  
days after I was ready for sea, in conse  
quence of my papers being withheld in the  
American consul's office, with about 90  
sail more, under the same de cation; the  
reason of which was, Mr. Gray was ar  
rested, imprisoned, and his office sealed,  
the 26th April, but was liberated the next  
day; his office, however, still sealed and  
continued so, till the 1st of May, when it  
was opened, and his public and private de  
partments overhauled and scrutinized. Mr.  
Gray still holds himself as prisoner, but  
will shortly return to the United States;  
the representation of the conduct of  
the government of Cuba towards the U. S.,  
and likewise protest against that govern  
ment. The detention of so many vessels,  
and the immense property there, cannot be  
a trifling damage."

From the Freeman's Journal.

Lazaretto, 16th May, 1805.

MR. M'CORKLE,  
As one of your subscribers, I have tak  
en the liberty, or rather trouble, of for  
warding you what little intelligence I could  
collect while in the Havana, together  
with as correct a price current as could be  
obtained through the merchants of that  
place. No doubt you have heard of the

imprisonment of Mr. Vincent Gray, our  
consul at that place, and of his being set at  
liberty the same day, but his office was  
sealed up with all the ships papers he had  
in his possession; in consequence of which  
a great number of American vessels were  
detained for several days, and mine am  
ong the number; but they were deliver  
ed up on the 3d of May. The remain  
der of his papers were kept in possession,  
but for what reason I could not learn; but  
his functions were entirely suspended by  
the government, but I believe I should be  
correct, should I say the intendant and  
assessor. How things will terminate, I  
cannot tell, but, in my opinion, he will not  
be allowed to act in his official capacity any  
more.

Flour, superfine, 16 1-2 to 17 dollars, du  
ty 4 7-8 dollars, with other charges.

Butter, 18 to 21 cents.

Lard, 15 to 18 do.

Hams, 12 to 15 do.

Mould Candies, 17 to 19 do.

Castile Soap, 22 to 25 do. scarce.

American, 8 to 12 do.

Claret, hhd. 26 to 28 dollars, no sale.

Brandy, 80 to 85 do. first proof, no sale.

Pork, bbl. 11 to 13 do.

Beef, 8 to 9 1-2 do.

White sugar, 8 do. the 100 lb. } Box.

Brown do. 3 1-2 a 6 dollars the } Box.

Coffee, 21 to 22 dollars the 100 lb.

Hides, 2 dollars the piece.

Molasses, 7 to 12 bits the 5 gallons,

with 7 dollars for the cask or hogshead.

32 1-2 per cent. duty, port charges in pro  
portion, and, in fact, there is a glut of  
every thing you can mention. I never  
saw so great sacrifices made in any place;  
I will mention one in particular; a gentle  
man from the northern states brought a  
number of barrels of excellent shad, which  
were rated at the custom-house at 14 dol  
lars the barrel, and was forced to draw bills  
to pay the duties. This I had from him  
self, as well as others. India goods can  
be bought as cheap as in India, and in fact  
every thing is a drug.

The best London particular Madeira  
would not bring 90 dollars the pipe.

N. B. Our vessels are obliged to sail  
without certificates of property.

The following anecdote of a British sailor is re  
lated in "Spilsbury's Picturesque Scenery in  
the Holy Land and Syria;" an amusing and  
interesting work lately published by the sur  
geon who served on board his majesty's ship  
Le Tigre during the campaign of 1799 and  
1800. [United States Gaz.]

"Daniel Bryan was an old seaman of Sir  
Sidney Smith's ship Le Tigre: he had made  
many repeated applications to be employed on  
shore during the siege of Acre; but being elderly  
and rather deaf, his request was not acceded to.  
At the first storming of the breach, one of the  
French generals fell, the Turks struck off the  
head, stripped and mangled his body, and left it a  
prey to the dogs. Dan frequently asked his  
messmates, when they returned from the shore,  
why they had not buried him; but the only re  
ply he received was, 'Go and do it yourself.' He  
said he would; and having at length obtained  
leave to go and see the town he went ashore with  
the surgeon. He provided a pick-axe, shovel,  
and rope, and insisted to be let down from an  
embrazure, close to the breach. Some of his  
more juvenile companions offered to attend him:  
'No!' he replied, 'you are too young to be  
shot yet; as for me, I am old and deaf, and my  
lot would be no great matter.' In the midst  
of the firing he was lowered down, and his first  
difficulty, not a trivial one, was to drive away  
the dogs. The French then levelled their pie  
ces at him; but a French officer, perceiving his  
intention, was seen to throw himself across the  
ranks. A dead solemn silence prevailed; and  
the worthy fellow confined the corps to its pa  
rent earth. He was then hoisted into town, and the  
hostile firing recommenced. A few days af  
terwards sir Sidney having been informed of the  
circumstance, ordered Dan to be called into the  
cabin. 'Well, Dan, I hear you have buried  
the French General'—'Yes your honor.'—  
'Had you any body with you?'—'Yes your ho  
nor.' Why, Mr. Spilsbury says you had not.  
'But I had your honor.' 'Ah, who had  
you?'—'God almighty, Sir.' A very good  
assistant, indeed! Give old Dan a glass of  
grog." "Thank your honor." Dan drank  
his grog and left the cabin highly gratified. He  
is now a pensioner in the Royal Hospital at  
Greenwich."

JUST RECEIVED,  
AND FOR SALE BY  
THE SUBSCRIBER,

First and second quality Russia Duck

Short Yellow Nankeens

India Cottons

Hyson Skin

Young Hyson, and } FRESH TEAS.

Souchong

Burlington Pork

Whiskey and

300 bushels St. Kitts Salt.

Daniel Murgatroyd.

May 6

### Affize of Bread.

The 3d loaf to weigh 9 1-2 ounces.

JOHN LONGDEN, C. M.

May 25.

### PUBLIC SALE.

At half past 4 o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON  
will be sold, on Janney's wharf,

The Cargo of the Royal William,

Captain HARPER; consisting of

44 hogheads first quality Sugar,

7 half hogheads ditto ditto

18 barrels ditto ditto

On a long credit for approved negotiable notes.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 25.

### PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be Sold at the Ven  
ture Store,

A likely Negro Girl, 16 years of

age.

She is to serve until she arrives to the age of  
31 years. A credit of 90 days will be given  
for an approved negotiable note.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 24.

### SHIP

UNITED STATES,

(A regular trader)

Will be ready to take in freight  
for LIVERPOOL, on Monday next; and in order to give dif  
ferent the owners request early applications.

Who have for Sale, on board said Ship,

A few hundred sacks fine Salt; a  
few bales Baging; and one case Man  
chester Goods.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

May 21.

### For Kingston (Jamaica)

To sail in 10 days,

The fast sailing Ship  
WILLIAM & JOHN,  
Thomas Woodhouse, master.

For passage or freight of a few hun  
dred barrels, apply to the master on board,

JAMES WILSON, or  
JAMES PATTON.

May 21.

### For Boston,

To sail early next week,

The SLOOP  
P. A. C. K. E. T.,  
Jeremiah Newcomb, master:

200 barrels may be received on  
freight and a number of passengers well accom  
modated. Please apply to the master on board,  
or to

J. G. LADD.

May 21.

### For Barbadoes and a Market,

The BRIGANTINE

R. E. B. E. C. A.  
Capt. Mark Butts.

A few barrels will be taken on  
freight, if immediate application is made to the  
Master on board, or to

R. YOUNG.

May 20.

### For Freight or Charter,

The fine new Ship  
C O R D E L I A,  
Burden 250 tons, A. WILLIS  
TON, master; now expected at Hampton roads  
for orders. Apply to

John G. Ladd.

May 15.

### For Norfolk or New York,

The Sloop

H E T T Y M A R I A.  
Burthen about 450 barrels.

Freight to either of the above places will be  
taken on reasonable terms. Apply to the cap  
tain on board at Merchants' wharf, or

Wm. Hodgson.

May 14.

### FOR SALE,

On board the sloop Hettie Maria, at Merchant's

Wharf,

32 tierces Stone LIME, and  
2000 bushels flaked do.

W. M. HODGSON.

May 14.

### 2000 bushels SALT,

On board the schooner Sifters, at Merchants  
wharf, for Sale on very reasonable terms, if  
taken from on board immediately.

William Hodgson.

May 6.

### TO LET,